

MERCHANTS WANT LOEB OUT

CONFERENCE GOING TO THE PRESIDENT WITH COMPLAINTS.

dividends in prosecuting the Rich Thief and Using the Customs Crooks as Witnesses. None in the Custom House will come for Xmas Gift Season.

Merchants and importers who are disgusted with conditions in the New York Custom House are planning to ask President Taft to remove William Loeb, Jr., collector of the Port.

The Sun learned yesterday that representatives of a number of large importing concerns have held a meeting to talk over how the matter shall be put up to the President when he returns to Washington. More conferences will be held. Representatives of mercantile concerns that have been squeezed by dishonest officials in the Appraiser's department as well as by grafters in the Surveyor's division have made up their minds to ask for a square deal from the President of the United States. At the same time they want Congress to send a commission to New York which will comb the custom service out and not permit its reports to be pigeonholed in the Treasury Department.

The merchants who think that the only chance of securing permanently improved conditions in the New York Custom House is by having Mr. Loeb out of the Collector's office intend to tell Mr. Taft a number of things which have been concealed from him hitherto—matters that have not reached the President's ears through the stupidity of some officials or the excessive friendliness of others to the grafters. It was brought out in the meeting of interested merchants that none of them believes that the President is informed of the conditions that have sprung up since Collector Loeb adopted a policy of securing the conviction of men with money by the testimony of protected thieves who are shy of a cash.

"They will tell the President," said T. S. K. S. informant, "that they are getting afraid to have dealing with the Custom House under Mr. Loeb's incumbency. They hesitate to order large consignments from abroad because recent events have shown that there is nothing to prevent the thieves of the customs service from going before Collector Loeb and charging them with fraud. Mr. Loeb has proved that he will protect dishonest men who tell a tale that implicates an importer."

The Christmas season is coming on. It is the fattest time of the year for the Custom House grafters. It is the season in which the grafters go from business house to business house demanding presents. Every year, as the holidays approach, merchants and importers have been visited by employees of the Custom House, who hold out their hands for anything they can get. They ask for wines, liquors, cigars, dry goods, silk dresses, ribbons, laces, provisions and cash. Merchants, unfortunately, who are of proved integrity in other ways have submitted to this extortion because they knew the power of the Custom House grafting ring to injure them in business.

Before Collector Loeb came into office a movement had been started by this class of merchants (the largest and most influential in New York) to defy the customs grafting ring when it began to make its holiday collections. There was some hope among the merchants until recently that Collector Loeb would assist them. That hope has been dissipated by his policy of rewarding Government thieves.

"Here is the position these merchants are in. When the grafters come around this year the merchants will either refuse to pay tribute or they will give up. In either case they are in danger. The grafters have become the mainstay of Collector Loeb's policy of secret service. They are likely to go before the Collector and make charges against the merchants that will injure reputations or bring about even more serious trouble."

While Mr. Loeb has stated that he had kept only a few thieves in office, it is known that he has befriended more than thirty. Other custom officials are waiting for a chance to get a good opportunity to turn Government witnesses so they can wiggle out of personal danger and hold their jobs. It is known that they are waiting for a chance to get a good opportunity to turn Government witnesses so they can wiggle out of personal danger and hold their jobs. It is known that they are waiting for a chance to get a good opportunity to turn Government witnesses so they can wiggle out of personal danger and hold their jobs.

Along this line there is another complaint that the business men of New York who have to deal with the Custom House want President Taft to look into. They point out that there is a well equipped United States District Attorney's office in this jurisdiction and that the prosecution of graft cases in the customs service should be taken out of the hands of the United States District Attorney and given to special prosecutors. The reason seems perfectly proper. The sugar trust has been guilty of stealing from the Government in connivance with dishonest customs men high and low. The probability is enough evidence to be set against the sugar trust to convict it and compel the restitution of a large amount of money was foreseen by some pretty slick citizens. The fact that the Government, once kind of thief, had money and that the customs officials, another kind of thief, had no money was self-evident.

Thereupon the policy of protecting the thieves within the service, and especially the big ones, was adopted. It was a case of getting any kind of evidence that would secure the conviction of a man or a firm that had enough money to make restitution in whole or in part. There were people in the Custom House and people out of it who were deeply interested in this plan.

The Government does not get all the money that dishonest firms restore. Percentages go to various persons who have a part in the business of obtaining convictions. Detectives, special agents, prosecutors, lots of people have a chance. It is a rich source of income. The practice has gone on in connection with the Custom House for many years.

The investigations that have been going on secretly or openly for more than a year indicated such a state of rottenness that the possibilities of obtaining many convictions and compelling the restitution of large amounts of money seemed attractive vistas of speculation. It was seen instantly that the necessary thing was to get convictions, to produce evidence so strong that defendants couldn't slip out of the net. Right there the usefulness of confessed thieves was settled and determined and the policy of protecting and rewarding the thief was worked out in the mind of an importer who adopted. Why should the money-launderers be prosecuted? Nothing would be got out of them that could be put up in the way of percentages. So they were urged to tell all they knew and the worst they knew about men who had seduced or bullied into wrongdoing. They were promised that they would not only be kept out of jail but that they would be allowed to stay in the Government service to work side by side with honest men.

Already more than \$2,000,000 has been obtained from the sugar trust by this policy. The sugar trust was a thief, of course, and had been engaged in the dirtiest kind of stealing since 1894, but

OUR RECORD

It is wrought in iron, and steel, in marble and in bronze. It stretches from the Atlantic Coast to the Pacific Slope. It is an epoch in steel and stone and man's ingenuity. It embraces hotels, hospitals, theatres, dry goods stores, power plants, office buildings, and in Washington, the handsome railroad station in the world.

At present we are erecting the Gimbel store, in New York—in itself a stupendous undertaking—and nearly 40 other buildings throughout the country.

But of primary importance is this: We consistently retain the confidence of those for whom we build.

**THOMPSON-STARRETT COMPANY**  
Building Construction  
Fifty-One Wall Street

It couldn't have worked the fraud conspiracy without the aid of the Collector's office and the Surveyor's office. The special prosecutors have on their lists a string of merchants that are going to be prosecuted. It is supposed that millions will be got out of them a restitution of money embezzled through false weights and other devices. These should be prosecuted, but so should the customs officials who helped in the fraud. They should be sent to prison.

Collector Loeb's course has indicated that there isn't much chance of punishing the thieves within the service unless Congress or the President steps forward and smashes the whole policy. Why is District Attorney Wise not allowed to prosecute these cases? He is supposed to handle only small cases? Or is it because Mr. Wise receives a straight salary from the United States and there would be no percentages of restored money for anybody if the business were left to him? There are questions that the importers are very directly interested in, as will be found out shortly."

However frank and thorough court inquiries may be, they are not sufficient to deal with the whole situation that exists within the Custom House and its branches, the importers say. They want a Congress commission at work to sweep the network of intrigue, custom protection and double dealing out of the service. They are interested in finding out if certain officials who have made a fine bluff of being honest and keeping on friendly terms with the grafting ring are to be allowed to get away with their game. They want the President to send a Congress commission at work to sweep the network of intrigue, custom protection and double dealing out of the service. They are interested in finding out if certain officials who have made a fine bluff of being honest and keeping on friendly terms with the grafting ring are to be allowed to get away with their game. They want the President to send a Congress commission at work to sweep the network of intrigue, custom protection and double dealing out of the service.

Major J. J. Doliver, who is understood to have been before Senator Jonathan P. Doliver. It is not likely, so importers believe, that Senator Doliver will let up until he gets a commission with instructions to work on the level.

GRIPS AND JEWELRY MISSING.

Salesman's Helper Disappears With \$6,000 Worth of Goods.

The police of two cities are looking for John Murray, 20 years old, a messenger employed by the Gibson-Krugler Company, manufacturing jewelers of 308 Market street, Newark, who disappeared on Wednesday from in front of 3 Maiden lane, Manhattan, with two suit cases containing \$6,000 worth of jewelry.

The missing youth accompanied Frank C. Allen, a salesman for the company, to New York with the two suit cases, which were filled with gold buckles, pins, fobs and miscellaneous small items of jewelry. He had been Allen's assistant for two days and carried the grips strapped over his shoulders. Before they left the factory on Wednesday Murray asked Allen to let him carry the grips at arm's length, saying that he preferred it that way. Allen told him to do as he liked and the straps were discarded.

Allen made a stop in the office building at 3 Maiden lane and when he reached the sidewalk he discovered that he had left his umbrella. He asked Murray to wait for him with the suit cases while he went inside again to get it. When Allen returned in a few minutes Murray had disappeared. He made a search around the building and then through the surrounding streets, but he could not find Murray or the jewelry.

Murray had been employed by the firm only a few days. He was at first assigned to office work. When Allen explained to him the duties of a messenger he was sent out with him.

GARDNER NOW SUES.

Domestic Troubles of Former Brooklyn Senator Take a New Turn.

Former Senator Frank J. Gardner of Brooklyn, who used to be prominent in Republican politics, has gone to Reno, Nevada, where he has a suit for divorce pending against his wife for alleged abandonment.

The Gardners were married in 1892 and have three children. Mrs. Gardner brought a suit for divorce in Brooklyn court, naming two chorus girls as co-respondents, but withdrew it, she explained, to avoid the scandal. She says she will go to Nevada to contest her husband's suit, and later on will bring another suit for divorce against him in Brooklyn.

PENNSYLVANIA R. R.

Reminder Bulletin.

IMPROVED THROUGH TRAIN SERVICE.

A general change of time will be made on Sunday, November 7.

A new train "The 24-Hour St. Louis" will leave New York at 6.25 P. M. and arrive St. Louis 5.25 P. M., making the run in 24 hours. This train will also carry sleeping cars to Cincinnati and Cleveland.

The "St. Louis Limited" will be changed to leave New York at 10.55 A. M. and arrive St. Louis 1.25 P. M.

SUGAR FRAUDS KEPT RIGHT ON

CUSTOMS EMPLOYEES WENT AHEAD AFTER DISCOVERY.

When the Trust Checkers Were Barred From the Scales and Could No Longer Steal Government Officials Did It for Love of the Trust or for Money.

The investigation conducted by the Government attorneys who have in charge the prosecution of those implicated in the fraudulent weighing of sugar on the docks of the Williamsburg refinery of the sugar trust has established the fact that after the Government succeeded in stopping up the holes caused by the "fixing" of the scales by sugar trust employees a new leak was speedily arranged by which money which should have gone to the Government in duties was able to drip into the coffers of the trust.

It was supposed when some of the checkers of the trust were arrested and indicted two years ago for tampering with the scales that all leakage of this kind had been stopped. It will be remembered that the company therefor was compelled to pay over about \$200,000 to the Government after a jury had decided against it in the suit which the Government brought.

It turns out that after these frauds were discovered by the Government's detectives and some of the men implicated were indicted a new rule was put in force on the docks in Williamsburg. Up to that time when sugar was weighed an employee of the company officially known as a checker stood by the scales alongside of the Government weigher to watch him and note his figures. This was apparently to see that the company got a square deal, but as it turned out it was these checkers, under the direction of somebody higher up in the company, who worked the piano wire device by which the scales gave a short weight.

The scales are in little houses on the docks. The new rule, which has been rigidly enforced since these frauds were unearthed, was that no one should be in one of these scale houses while sugar was being weighed but the Government weigher, the design being to stop all chance of any further monkeying with the scales by the sugar trust's men. What happened after that was indicated yesterday when Joseph Donnell, a Government weigher, was arraigned before Judge Hand in the United States District Court under an indictment charging him with having returned to the Custom House a false report for sugar weighed by him in one of these little houses on March 28, 1908, five months after the other leak had been discovered and stopped.

Donnell was indicted for having weighed the sugar on the docks of the Williamsburg refinery, Donnell, it is alleged, took off 21,880 pounds, which saved the sugar trust \$3,500 in duties. The true weight of the sugar as alleged was 9,458,650 pounds, whereas the weight given by the Government weigher was 9,239,770.

Measures of the only sugar given in the indictment it understood that it does not represent by any means the extent of these frauds and that more disclosures are to follow.

Donnell was arraigned on Monday and was to have appeared before United States Commissioner Shields for examination yesterday, but in the meantime the Grand Jury indicted him. He pleaded not guilty and was held in \$1,000 bail.

Donnell was a witness for the Government in its suit against the company last spring, but his testimony did not entirely agree with the report of the Custom House District Attorney. It was also noticed that he had conversations with representatives of the company outside of the custom house and on the docks.

As a result an investigation was begun and this resulted in his arrest on Monday. How extensive these frauds have been could not be learned yesterday, as Henry L. Stimson, the Government's special attorney, and his assistant, Winifred T. Denison, refused to talk about the new features of the cases pending further action by the Grand Jury. When the case is called for trial it will be made to show that the grafting ring was at work and that somebody supposedly representing the company had promised percentages on the amounts saved in duty.

The running down of these frauds has necessitated a prodigious amount of work on the part of the Government, because the only way to get at the short weight was to find out in each case the amount of sugar for which the trust paid the foreign shippers.

After the arrest of the Federal Grand Jury for several hours yesterday in connection with the sugar trust cases. The trial of Oliver Spitzer, the dock superintendent, and the six checkers indicted in the weighing frauds is to come on soon. There was a persistent rumor yesterday that the Government had received or was about to receive from one of the men implicated in these higher officials of the company with the weighing frauds. It was pointed out yesterday that a pretty strong inducement must have been offered by some one to the Government to help the company by giving a false weight at a time when the Government was hot on the trail of those who have been taking the Custom House on the Williamsburg docks.

WINNERS OF FLOWER PRIZES.

Notable Competitors at the Tarrytown Society's Show.

WHITE PLAINS, Nov. 4.—At the eleventh annual exhibition of the Tarrytown Horticultural Society, which began in St. John's Hall, White Plains, to-day and will be continued until Saturday night, William Rockefeller, whose country place is at Scarsborough, received a twenty dollar prize offered by Samuel Untermyer for the four best plants of begonia glorie de Lorraine. He also won first prize for the best twelve blooms of chrysanthemums, distinct varieties.

Miss Blanche Potter and John D. Archbold also won given prizes. Others who received cash or silver cups as deputy winners were: Mrs. F. A. Constable for the best six ferns for table decoration, Gen. E. A. McAlpin for chrysanthemums, Mrs. F. A. McAlpin for the best table of orchids and ferns, George Wittington and Mrs. Isaac N. Seligman, first and second prizes respectively for the best exhibits of twelve kinds of vegetables; Mrs. Henry Siegel, chrysanthemums, Mrs. E. E. Sand, chrysanthemums, Mrs. H. Siegel, blooms of chrysanthemums; Joseph Eastman, first prize for the most effectively arranged table of decorative plants; E. H. Weatherbee for chrysanthemums.

AGAINST WOMAN SUFFRAGE.

Organization Combating Mrs. Pankhurst's Propaganda at Greenwich.

LEFT IN A HUFF.

Accuser of Training School Employees Quits the Board of Managers.

Ephraim Byk, chairman of the board of managers of the Brooklyn Disciplinary Training School, whose testimony before the Grand Jury was chiefly instrumental in leading the State Board of Charities to investigate charges of brutality in that institution, resigned his place yesterday at a meeting of the board. His withdrawal left the board somewhat crippled in its means of carrying on its investigation, and there was some talk of an adjournment. After the chair had been offered to three members of the board, all of whom refused, Morris Adler was induced to assume the chairmanship and the meeting continued.

A series of incidents led to Mr. Byk's resignation. It was a row between B. W. Wardell and Mr. Byk in which the former accused Mr. Byk of trying to make it appear that the board was shielding the suspended superintendent, P. J. Carlin, and others in connection with a matter that Mr. Byk thought tended to belittle the seriousness of evidence of cruelty offered by boys who professed that they had been badly handled. Mr. Byk rose and said:

"I herewith tender my resignation as a member of this committee and refuse absolutely to have anything further to do with the investigation of the charges of the unfair and unjust attitude of the members toward me."

"Statements have been made insinuating against me by Mr. Carlin," he continued, "that I was the last session of the board, accused an honest witness, the teacher Farrell, of having struck a boy here."

Mr. Carlin's reply that Mr. Wardell had apologized for this when he found he was mistaken didn't seem to placate Mr. Byk. Immediately afterwards Mr. Byk left his place and quit the building.

The investigation yesterday included the testimony of a boy named Chadwick, who claimed to have been beaten with a heavy wire and sent to the hospital—both at the order of the superintendent—and that the house mother, Miss Hutchinson, had ordered him out of the hospital, saying that he was not in need of treatment. Mr. Carlin seemed to think that the boy had been told to say these things by Mr. Byk, but he denied this.

Fred Fahette, a colored boy, said that he was beaten by a caretaker named Burke, who had been previously led into the building by Mr. Byk. Mr. Byk was pointing out to the boys as the man who would have charge of punishing them.

The committee which has been looking into the charges of brutality made up the officials of the school will make its report to the State Board of Charities at Albany on November 17.

REPLEVINS 500 OVERCOATS.

Sheriff Calls the Police to Keep Unpaid Tailors Quiet.

Deputy Sheriff Porges yesterday received a writ of replevin against Thomas Cole, an owner of the Cooper & Lytle clothing contractors, at 91 Crosby street, to recover 500 overcoats valued at \$5,000, owned by Rogers Peet & Co., which were being made up there. When Assistant Sheriff Porges went to the shop to get the writ the workmen claimed a lien on the overcoats for wages, saying that they had not received any pay for three weeks.

The Mulberry street station to protect the removal of the goods. The sheriff finally got the 500 overcoats. Mr. Cole was not there and the sheriff was informed he had not been there for some days past.

OBITUARY.

Edward D. Tompkins, postmaster of Middletown, N. J., died at his home in that city Thursday morning of diabetes at the age of 30 years. He was appointed postmaster of Middletown in 1905 by President Roosevelt. Mr. Tompkins was prominent in a social and business way, being a member of the Board of Trade of Middletown; a member of the Middletown and Old Orchard Clubs; the Benevolent Order of the Elks; the Order of the Moose; the City Club and the Wilbur H. Weston Association of Shriners of Yorkburgh, L. I.

Mr. Tompkins was at the head of the Middletown branch of the American State Homoeopathic Hospital for many years. He was married and had a son, who is survived by his wife and two children. His wife is Mrs. Lawrence Tompkins of Yorkburgh, L. I., and his son is Arthur of Middletown.

William Brockie, president of the Insurance firm of Brockie & Higgins, 49 Wall street, died at the New York Hospital yesterday after an operation for appendicitis. He was born in England forty years ago and came to this country when a child. He attended the University of Pennsylvania and the University of Michigan. He succeeded him in the mercantile business in Philadelphia. He engaged later in the insurance business and was president of the Philadelphia Club and the Philadelphia Racquet Club. He is survived by his wife and two children.

Ralph Muser, a junior member of the firm of Muser Bros., died at his residence, 505 West End avenue, after a short illness aged 27. He was a member of the New York Embroidery Association, to which he was unanimously elected in recognition of the service he rendered in connection with the tariff law. He graduated from Princeton University in 1902 and was secretary of the Princeton Club of New York, Nassau Club of New York, Princeton Club of Princeton, University Athletic Club and the Acquackanonk Club of New Jersey.

Former Sheriff John H. Patterson of Monmouth county, N. J., died yesterday at his home in that county after a long illness. He was born in 1837 and died at the age of 70 years. His death was caused by hardening of the arteries. He was a member of the family has occupied the homestead for six generations. He was a candidate for Governor in 1887 and was appointed assistant sergeant at arms of the Forty-fourth Congress and was afterwards clerk of the House of Representatives. In 1886 he was appointed to the wardenship of the New Jersey State Prison at Trenton and served ten years. He is survived by his wife.

John C. Verplanck, for eight years or more in the courts at White Plains and for more than thirty years a deputy sheriff, died yesterday in the White Plains Hospital after an operation. Mr. Verplanck was the age of 65 and was a drummer boy in Company H, Thirty-second New York Volunteers, and served throughout the Civil War. He was a brother of former Chief Justice David Verplanck, who died two years ago. Mr. Verplanck leaves a widow and three daughters. The courts at White Plains will adjourn to-day so that the judges and county officials may attend the funeral.

Gustave Walter of the Gustave Walter Optical Company, 32 Maiden lane, died on Tuesday evening in Andes, N. Y. Until six months ago he lived at 107 Broadway. He was born in France, now a part of Germany, in 1845. He came to this country when he was 19 years old. Twenty years ago he went into business for himself. Mr. Walter was the founder of the Y. M. C. A. Club of Smithtown, L. I., a sporting club in which he was long actively interested. He is survived by his wife and two sons.

Atherton Blight, of Philadelphia, died at his summer home in Newport yesterday of heart failure. He was 72 years old and was in his usual health until Wednesday afternoon, when he became ill. Mr. Blight was a member of the New York Reading Room and Newport Casino and is survived by three daughters, Lady Lowther, wife of the Marquis of Lowther, Minister at Constantinople; Mrs. Mahon Sands of London and Mrs. William Paine Thompson of Westchester.

THE CHINESE RAILROAD LOAN

SECRETARY KNOX ANXIOUS TO END PRESENT DEADLOCK.

The Delay of the Negotiations Is Due to a Dispute Between Germany and Great Britain, Germany Insisting on Protecting Her Interests in the Orient.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 4.—Secretary of State Knox is anxious to complete the Chinese railroad loan negotiations and probably will soon make urgent representations to Germany and Great Britain in the hope of ending the present deadlock. There is a strong sentiment developing among the Chinese people in opposition to the exploitation of their country by foreigners, and it is believed by officers of the State Department that if the loan is not completed soon it will fail. Recently there have been popular demonstrations in the province of Szechuan, and the Provincial Assembly in Hupeh has adopted resolutions condemning the foreign loan.

The present deadlock, which has delayed the negotiations for the last several months, has been due to a dispute between Germany and Great Britain over the adjustment of their interests on various railroads in China.

Some time ago the German Government turned over to Great Britain valuable rights in the Canton-Hankow railroad in return for the right to construct a specified number of miles on the Hankow-Szechuan railroad. When Secretary Knox insisted that a quarter share of the loan should be granted the United States Government was not willing to lose a part of the interest which she had voluntarily yielded to Great Britain without either the return of her rights in the Canton-Hankow road or compensating concessions on other railroad projects in China.

At first Great Britain was inclined to yield to the German view, but recently her attitude has changed because of the prevailing attitude of Great Britain in British politics, and so far the two Governments have been unable to reach an agreement.

While the American point of view of the situation between Great Britain and Germany is delicate, and the State Department could not properly intervene, while the attitude of Great Britain is strong, the Department is inclined to place responsibility for the deadlock on the unwilling attitude of Great Britain. It is said that British authorities, it was said, are having serious political trouble at home without bringing on international complications with Germany.

The chief officers of the Department are hopeful of solving the deadlock, and that if an agreement is not reached soon the popular disapproval of the foreign loan in China may grow into such proportions that the Chinese Government may be forced by the sentiment of its own people to abandon the loan.

The German Government, it was added, was willing to admit the American bankers to a quarter share in the loan, but in order to protect German interests and prestige in the Orient Germany insisted on the settlement of the dispute with Great Britain before the consummation of the loan.

CIRCUS ON HOTEL ROOF.

Millinery Jobbers Have a Lively Start for Their Convention.

The roof of the Hotel Astor was the scene last night of a miniature circus and nutshell representation of Coney Island of a Saturday night. The Millinery Jobbers Association is holding its eighteenth semi-annual convention at the hotel, and the local members were entertaining their guests.

The association has a membership of 100, and most of them were present with their wives. Many of them had never been to Coney Island and they fell for the fake shows easily. The roof was enclosed with canvas, and overhead there was a lot of blue canvas labelled "The Sky." It was one end there was a real Italian peanut vender with his pushcart, and he did a good business.

One of the features of the show was the tent in which were exhibited Commander Peery and Dr. Cooke. Peery had brought with him the north pole, which was of solid ice and about ten feet tall. It had vertical stripes of red, white and blue. Cooke's pole of the same material had horizontal stripes. Peery contended that the winds at the north came from all quarters of the earth, hence the vertical stripes. Cooke said that the winds up there went around like a whirlwind.

Perhaps the most popular fake was the bar. When a guest got a drink the bartender gave him a check which he was to cash on a cash register. The guest was then told to pay the cashier. There was no one hanging about the cashier's desk to receive the money, so when it was written down there was nothing to pay the man behind the bar was kept busy.

After the Coney Island feature the guests were invited into the big tent, where there was a vaudeville show, including a dog and pony circus. The convention will be in session the rest of the week. To-night there will be a dinner in the hotel, to-morrow there will be a social and a vaudeville show, including a dog and pony circus. The convention will be in session the rest of the week. To-night there will be a dinner in the hotel, to-morrow there will be a social and a vaudeville show, including a dog and pony circus. The convention will be in session the rest of the week. To-night there will be a dinner in the hotel, to-morrow there will be a social and a vaudeville show, including a dog and pony circus.

STRATHCONA HORSE.

New Name Adopted for the Famous Northwest Mounted Police.

OTTAWA, Nov. 4.—It is announced to-day that the King and the Governor-General have approved of changing the name of the Dominion Northwest mounted police to Strathcona Horse.

The change will go into effect soon.

**Bloomingdale's**  
ALL CARS TRANSFER TO  
LEX. to 3d 59th to 60th St.  
**Milady's Hat for the Horse Show**  
Next week, the great Dress Parade of the Season—The Horse Show.  
The Hat must be fitting—the fitting Hat is to be found at Bloomingdale's—superbly fitting in every sense.  
The latest style thoughts of Paris are reflected at Bloomingdale's—not so the Paris prices—much more moderate figures rule here.  
Not only the large Hat creates a sensation to-day, but the chic little affair—the dainty Hats of untold grace and beauty—comes in for its full share—all are here.  
The silk beaver or hatters' plush Hats  
The elegant fur Hats, the Hats a la toque Russ.  
The Hats with gold and silver trimming  
An interesting exhibit truly, and prices from 1-3 to 1-2 less than the exclusive shop charges, or from  
**\$5.00 to \$75.00**  
Bloomingdale's, Lex. to 3d Ave., 59th to 60th St.

**THE MUCK RAKED BENNINGTON. OBJECTED TO THE MARRIAGE.**  
Prof. Ward Testifies That Overheating of the Crown Sheet Caused the Explosion.  
In the trial of the libel suit brought by Lieut. Charles T. Wade, U. S. N., professor of mathematics at the Naval Academy at Annapolis, Md., against the International Magazine Company, publisher of the *Cosmopolitan* magazine, Prof. Wade on cross-examination yesterday in the United States Circuit Court testified that the explosion of the boiler on board the gunboat Bennington on July 21, 1905, at San Diego, Cal., occurred at less pressure than the safety valve, set at 145 pounds, allowed.  
"It was due," said the witness, "to the overheating of the crown sheet of the boiler, which caused the rivets to drop out."  
The libel alleged by Lieut. Wade was contained in an article written on cable orders from William Randolph Hearst by Charles Edward Russell. The article said that a young ensign went into the engine room of the Bennington and tried to stop the explosion of the boiler by pulling the safety valve with such dire results.  
**SHOUTED FOR THE POLICE.**  
Magistrate Herbert Thinks That Isn't Disorderly When a Row's Going On.  
Policeman William Murphy of the East Fifty-first street station made a cabby of disorderly conduct in the Yorkville police court yesterday against Daniel Burfoot of 235 East Eighty-first street.  
"What was the disorderly conduct?" asked Magistrate Herbert.  
"He was shouting on the street at 2 o'clock this morning for the police and disturbed the neighborhood."  
"When a citizen is being assaulted, as this man says he was, don't you think he has a right to shout for the police? He is discharged," said the Court.  
Charles Rudeger, a waiter, of 321 East Fifty-sixth street was arraigned on a charge of assaulting Burns. He said the complainant made a fuss in front of a Third Avenue restaurant because he could not get breakfast at such an early hour. He too was discharged.

**Golden Topaz**  
Topaz is the birthstone for November and is therefore especially appropriate for gifts during the present month. We invite an inspection of the most important stock of golden topaz jewelry in this country.  
**Special Values in Topaz Jewelry**  
Signet Ring \$12.00 Collar Pins, Pair \$3.00  
Scarf Pin 7.50 Bracelet, 6 Topazes 20.00  
Necklace, 5 Topazes 11.25 Sleeve Links 14.00  
Studs, set of 3 4.50 Guard Chain, 9 Topazes 35.00  
Fob 24.00 Heart Charm 60.00  
Earrings 13.00 Waist Coat Buttons 22.00  
Hat Pin 3.50 La Valliere 18.50  
Brooch—Grape Leaves 50.00 Ring 6.50  
**Golden Topaz Necklace, 30 fine Topazes, \$225.00**

**Theodore A. Kohn & Son**  
Jewellers  
321 Fifth Avenue at Thirty-Second St.

**WASHBURN-CROSBY'S**  
**GOLD MEDAL FLOUR**  
FOR DEC JAN APR JULY  
FEB MAY AUG  
MAR JUNE SEPT  
OCT  
**NOVEMBER**